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THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
T. H. Bingham, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
A. H. Sewell, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1964

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Oxted, Surrey.
(Telephone No. Oxted 3232)

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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(also: Medical Officer of Health, Reigate, M.B.
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Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time)

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PETER M. FEA, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1st January
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Chief Public Health Inspector:

ARTHUR H. SEWELL, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,
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Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

PETER F. WEST, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,
R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors Diploma.

Public Health Inspector:

GEORGE BLAKEY, Cert. P.H.I.E.B., Cert. Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods. (from 10th May, 1964)

Clerk:

ROY DUNNETT (until 27th September, 1964)

MAUREEN S. QUELCH (from 23rd November, 1964)

Rodent Operator:

J. LUCK



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THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1964.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report on the public health, sanitary circumstances and vital statistics of the Rural District of Godstone in the year 1964.

The Report is drawn up generally in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as indicated in Circular 1/65, and contains the information requested in the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959.

Reference is made to the generally low prevalence of the various notifiable and non-notifiable infectious diseases which, in the case of respiratory tuberculosis, fell to the lowest level yet observed in the Rural District. The complete absence of confirmed cases of poliomyelitis and other acute infectious diseases of the nervous system is also noteworthy. Cases of bacterial food poisoning and other intestinal infections continue to occur from time to time and, in this connection, the importance of strict observance of high standards of hygienic practice by food handlers cannot be too strongly emphasised.

In the field of active prevention it is gratifying to record satisfactory rates of acceptance of protective inoculation against the ever widening range of diseases for which effective immunising agents are now available. An impending development in this field is the introduction of routine vaccination against measles.

In most respects the statistical particulars for the year compare favourably with any recently recorded in the Rural District and with those for the country as a whole. The recorded birth rate of 15.8 approximates to the average for the preceding ten years and was associated with exceptionally low stillbirth and infant mortality rates, the latter being a low record for the Rural District. The crude death rate of 10.6 is the lowest in the past decade and, when adjusted, is 2.3 below the national death rate in the same period.

As regards the individual causes of death, reference is made to decline in the mortality from cardiac affections, notably coronary disease and angina, and from bronchitis and other respiratory ailments. All forms of cancer and malignant disease made rather more than their usual contribution to the general death rate, due to increase in the number ascribed to malignant neoplasm of the lung. This was mainly related to males over middle age and accounted for one out of every ten deaths in that group.

It was not necessary in 1964 to exercise the powers conferred under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to secure the compulsory removal to hospital or other suitable premises of persons who were not being properly cared for in their own homes. The two cases in which it was thought such action might be considered were fully investigated, but in neither were there sufficient grounds to warrant compulsory removal. In both these cases it was possible to achieve a reasonably acceptable standard of care, comfort and amenity by the provision of appropriate domiciliary and supporting services. The persons concerned were eventually persuaded to accept institutional care, which was later made available to them.

The Report includes a brief account of further progress in implementing the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit dwellings and of the various routine activities of the Public Health Department with regard to measures taken to ensure a satisfactory standard of purity and quality of water, milk and food supplies, sanitary inspection, duties under the Factories Acts, scavenging and cleansing, disinfection and disinfection, supervision of caravan and camping sites and other matters directly concerned with the promotion of communal health and environmental hygiene.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the very valuable assistance so consistently and cheerfully given by Mr. A.H. Sewell, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the close co-operation of the medical practitioners in the district in various matters of public health importance. My sincere thanks are due also to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the support and consideration they have kindly extended to me throughout the year.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. H. BINGHAM

Medical Officer of Health.

17th August, 1965.

SECTION 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (Land and Inland Water) in acres	52,507
Population at Census, 1961	40,225
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population at mid-year, 1964	43,510
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1964, according to the Rate Books	13,897
Rateable Value (1st April 1964)	£1,757,366
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,320

TABLE 1

The area and population at the 1961 Census of the various Parishes comprising the Rural District, the estimated population of each at Mid-Year, 1964, and the rateable value of each Parish at 1st April, 1964, are as follows:-

PARISHES	AREA IN ACRES	CENSUS POPULATION OF PARISHES 1961	ESTIMATED POPULATION MID-YEAR 1964	RATEABLE VALUE AT 1.4.64
				£
Bletchingley	5,793	3,395	3,794	113,436
Burstow	4,750	4,374	4,415	147,131
Chelsham	2,703	1,285	1,375	42,866
Crowhurst	2,119	296	377	12,137
Felbridge	2,097	1,372	1,785	80,761
Godstone	4,466	5,510	5,737	214,712
Horne	3,606	805	846	29,425
Limpsfield	4,588	3,296	3,751	196,874
Lingfield	9,239	6,871	7,416	252,663
Nutfield	3,390	2,597	2,670	146,422
Oxted	3,743	8,094	8,667	396,977
Tandridge	2,719	713	875	23,657
Tatsfield	1,304	1,462	1,647	59,776
Titsey	1,989	155	155	7,178
(S.E. Gas and Electricity Boards)	-	-	-	33,351
TOTALS	52,507	40,225	43,510	£1,757,366

TABLE II

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICSLive Births:-

Legitimate	..	..	Males	351	Females	308	Total	659
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	16	Females	13	Total	29

Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.8
do 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.9
do for the five years 1959 to 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.1

Still Births

Legitimate	..	..	Males	2	Females	6	Total	8
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	1	Females	-	Total	1

Rate per 1,000 total births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.9
do do 1963	11.7

Total Live and Still Births

Males	370	Females	327	Total	697
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Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	4.2
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Infant Mortality:-

Deaths of infants under the age of one year:-

Legitimate	Males	5	Females	2	Total	7
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	-	Females	2	Total	2

Infant Death Rates:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	.. .. ..	13.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	10.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		68.9

Deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks

Legitimate	..	..	Males	5	Females	2	Total	7
Illegitimate	..	..	Males	-	Females	1	Total	1

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	11.6
--	----	----	----	----	------

Maternal Mortality:-

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	Nil

Deaths (nett):-

Males	..	221	Females	..	242	Total	463
Do. 1963:-							
Males	..	235	Females	..	264	Total	499

Death Rate:-

Do. 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.6
Do. for the five years 1959 to 1963	11.9
									11.6

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions	67.3
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Deaths from:-

Cancer (all ages)	88
Measles (all ages)	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE in 1964.

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	2	-	2
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
3. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
0. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2	7
1. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	6	27
2. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
3. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
4. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	21	43
5. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
6. Diabetes	1	3	4
7. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	47	67
8. Coronary disease, angina	49	47	96
9. Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6
0. Other heart disease	14	21	35
1. Other circulatory disease	10	14	24
2. Influenza	-	-	-
3. Pneumonia	19	22	41
4. Bronchitis	17	3	20
5. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	5	8
6. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3
7. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	4	4
8. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
9. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
0. Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
1. Congenital malformations	1	3	4
2. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	21	32
3. Motor vehicle accidents	7	1	8
4. All other accidents	8	3	11
5. Suicide	1	3	4
6. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTALS	221	242	463

Notes on Vital Statistics

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population of the Rural District of Godstone at mid-year, 1964, represents an increment of 1,610, or 3.8 per cent, on the corresponding figure for 1963. The population gain by natural increase, i.e. excess of live births over deaths, was 225, which is above the average for recent years because of decline in the general death rate. The estimated population increment attributed to migration into the area is also much higher than usual.

The recorded birth rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population is 0.1 below that for 1963, but closely approximates to the average for the preceding ten years. When adjusted by the prescribed formula for the purpose of comparison, the recorded rate is advanced to 16.1, which compares with a national rate of 18.4 for the same period. There was further decline in the proportion of live births registered as illegitimate.

The stillbirth rate of 12.9 is only slightly above that for the previous year, which created a new low record for the Rural District, and compares very favourably with the corresponding rate of 16.4 for the country as a whole. The position is even more favourable as regards the number of deaths of infants under the age of one year. There were only 9 such deaths recorded in 1964, representing an infant mortality rate of 13.0 per 1,000 live births, which is by far the lowest yet experienced in the Rural District and is appreciably below the corresponding rate of 20 for England and Wales. With one exception, all the infant deaths took place in hospital or maternity units; eight of the infants failed to survive for one week and one succumbed at the age of one month. Most of these deaths were attributed to prematurity, in some instances with accompanying congenital defect.

The general death rate of 10.6 falls well below any recorded in the Rural District in the preceding ten years and is not unfavourable, having regard to the age and sex constitution of the population concerned. When adjusted by the application of a comparability factor, the local rate is reduced to 9.0, which compares with the national death rate of 11.3.

With regard to the specified causes of death, the mortality ascribed to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, including affections of the blood vessels of the brain, shows some reduction on the figures for the past ten years. Although the deaths recorded under these headings accounted, as usual, for roughly one-half of the total from all causes, there were, in fact, 15 fewer such deaths than in 1963.

The reduction was in the main related to coronary disease and angina amongst males over middle age.

The deaths attributed to all forms of cancer and malignant disease reached a record total of 88, as compared with 87 in 1963 and an average of 73 per annum in the preceding ten years. The increase is entirely due to higher mortality from cancer of the lung, predominantly amongst males in the later age groups, in continuation of the fairly steady upward trend that has been particularly marked, both locally and nationally, in the past decade. The 27 deaths recorded under this heading represent a mortality rate (adjusted) of 0.52 per 1,000 of the population, which is only very slightly below the national figure. Although these rates are useful for purposes of comparison, they are calculated on total population and do not, therefore, truly reflect the mortality from lung cancer in the persons most susceptible to it; this is more clearly demonstrated by the fact that one out of every ten deaths of males over the age of 45 years was attributable to malignant neoplasm of the lung or bronchus. As compared with recent years, there were relatively fewer deaths from cancer of other organs.

A favourable feature in an analysis of the deaths recorded in the Rural District during the year is the sharp decline in the number ascribed to bronchitis and other non-specific respiratory diseases. These occurred mainly amongst males and, particularly, those in the advanced age groups. The fall in mortality from this cause was no doubt largely due to the exceptionally low prevalence of influenza, which is not infrequently followed by respiratory complications. The death rates for other infectious diseases also were unusually low.

The number of fatal accidents in 1964, though somewhat greater than in the preceding year, does not exceed the average for the Rural District. Eight persons, including three elderly pedestrians, were fatally injured in motor vehicle accidents, as compared with one in 1963, seven in 1962 and nine in 1961. In two of the four deaths from suicide, coal gas from the domestic supply was resorted to as the means of self-destruction. The deaths from other accidental causes include seven resulting from injuries sustained by the elderly in accidental falls, two from drowning, one from hanging and one from the inhalation of stomach contents.

The number of deaths assigned to other specified causes are set out in Table III. They do not differ greatly from those recorded in the Rural District in recent years and do not indicate unusual or excessive mortality from any particular cause, nor significant association with occupation or environment.

WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of parts of the Parish of Tatsfield which obtain their water from the Metropolitan Water Board, and some twenty-four dwellings in the Parish of Titsey which have a filtered and piped supply from a privately-owned deep bore well, the whole of the Rural District is supplied by the East Surrey Water Company. In parts of the Parish of Oxted, the Parish of Limpsfield and the parts of Tatsfield supplied by the Company, the water is derived from the lower greensand and elsewhere from deep borings in the chalk; the water from both sources is chlorinated and de-chlorinated before distribution to consumers.

There was no important development of public water supplies during the year, apart from routine extensions of mains in connection with new building development. The mains supply was adequate in quantity, the average daily consumption per head of population being about thirty gallons. The East Surrey Water Company have promoted an Order under the Water Act for a new scheme of water supply based on an intake from the River Eden, with a storage reservoir and treatment works at Bough Beech, Chiddingstone, and a treated water main therefrom to Outwood, where it is proposed to construct a service reservoir. It is expected that the public supply, thus augmented, will adequately meet the anticipated requirements of the Rural District for the next twenty years or so.

The quality of the water, as revealed by chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals, was invariably reported to reach a high standard of purity and no action was, therefore, necessary in respect of any form of contamination. Samples of the water, before and after treatment, are submitted regularly for bacteriological examination, under private arrangements made by the Water Companies concerned. In addition, samples of the treated water are examined chemically and/or bacteriologically about forty times a year, under a rota system arranged by the Medical Officers of Health of the districts supplied by the East Surrey Water Company. The samples taken during the year included 20 from the East Surrey Water Company, 6 from the Metropolitan Water Board supply and 6 from the private well on the Titsey Estate; all were reported to be of satisfactory chemical and bacterial quality. The 6 samples taken from private wells were also reported to be satisfactory.

Fluoride is present naturally and in variable amount in almost all drinking waters; the local supply has a fluoride content of about 0.1 part per million. The advisability of artificially increasing the fluoride content to the recommended optimum of 1.0 part per million, with the object of preventing dental disease, particularly amongst young children, has been carefully considered by the Surrey County Council as Local Health Authority, but no definite decision has yet been taken in the matter.

The estimated numbers of dwelling-houses in each Parish supplied from the public water mains (direct to houses and by means of standpipes), wells and rainwater tanks are set out in Table IV, in which the population supplied under each heading is shown in brackets. As compared with 1963, there was a reduction of 3 in the number of dwelling-houses supplied from wells. It should be noted that the stand-pipes referred to in the Table do not include those provided on approved caravan sites. Supplies from rain-water tanks are confined to out-lying dwellings in the Parish of Tatsfield and not infrequently fail completely after prolonged periods of dry weather. In such circumstances additional supplies of water for drinking and domestic purposes can be obtained from the Metropolitan Water Board on payment of the transport costs. Five householders in Tatsfield have a regular delivery service of water under contract arrangements with the Metropolitan Water Board.

TABLE IV

WATER SUPPLY.

	Direct to houses	Stand-pipes	Wells	Rain Water Tanks
Bletchingley	1,085 (3,776)	6 (12)	2 (6)	-
Burstow	1,344 (4,409)	-	2 (6)	-
Chelsham	109 (1,375)	-	-	-
Crowhurst	116 (377)	-	-	-
Felbridge	576 (1,778)	-	2 (7)	-
Godstone	2,056 (5,731)	-	2 (6)	-
Horne	287 (840)	-	2 (6)	-
Limpsfield	1,105 (3,749)	-	1 (2)	-
Lingfield	2,301 (7,413)	-	1 (3)	-
Nutfield	833 (2,670)	-	-	-
Oxted	3,263 (8,667)	-	-	-
Tandridge	231 (875)	-	-	-
Tatsfield	459 (1,443)	-	-	62 (204)
Titsey	33 (115)	-	16 (40)	-
T O T A L S	13,798 (43,218)	6 (12)	28 (76)	62 (204)

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate in all parts of the Rural District, with the possible exceptions of the Lingfield, Outwood and Burstow areas. Schemes have been prepared for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works at Lingfield and Burstow to facilitate the extension of main drainage in those areas.

The reconstruction and extension of the sewage disposal works at Godstone and the laying thereto of a new trunk sewer to receive drainage from Bletchingley were completed in the early part of the year, thus enabling the old works at Bletchingley to be closed. The public sewers were extended in several parts of the district to allow the connection thereto of 229 dwelling-houses, including 79 previously draining to cesspools.

There are now six main sewage disposal works in the Rural District receiving sewage for treatment from the surrounding areas. Drainage from part of the Parish of Tatsfield is discharged into the main outfall sewer of the West Kent Drainage Board. In addition, there are a number of installations serving small groups of dwellings. Other dwellings rely on cesspool or septic-tank/filter-bed systems of sewage disposal.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

The provision of hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Patients from the Godstone Rural District are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bletchingley, if the required accommodation and facilities are available; otherwise, they are sent to isolation hospitals in other parts of the Hospital Region.

The disposal to hospital of the eleven infectious cases requiring institutional care in 1964, was as follows:-

Godstone Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bletchingley	9 cases
Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton	2 cases

In addition, several cases of uncomplicated minor infections were admitted to hospital, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, on grounds of inadequate facilities for home isolation.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Table V shows the numbers of the various notifiable infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, recorded in the area during the calendar year, classified according to the age of the patient, together with the number of cases removed to hospital and the total deaths from each disease.

The prevalence of the various notifiable infectious diseases is reviewed below.

No confirmed or suspected case of small-pox was reported in the Rural District in 1964. Six local residents who were believed to have been in contact with the disease, either in this country or abroad, were visited and kept under close surveillance for the prescribed period.

TABLE V

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

NOTIFIED IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF

GODSTONE IN THE YEAR 1964.

	Cases Notified in age periods.												Totals.	Total cases removed to hospital.	Total deaths.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet Fever.	-	1	-	6	2	24	2	1	3	-	2	-	41	4	-
Whooping Cough.	3	3	2	5	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	2	-
Measles	5	7	11	15	17	51	3	5	-	-	-	-	114	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	2	1	-	-	11	-	41 [⌘]
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
TOTALS	8	11	14	26	21	91	12	6	7	1	3	2	202	11	41
TOTALS 1963	12	48	72	87	89	338	56	14	6	4	7	3	736	5	41

⌘ All forms.

The prevalence of scarlet fever was very much higher than in each of the four preceding years and was, in the main, restricted to fairly localised outbreaks in the Oxted and Lingfield districts and to the early part of the year. The infection was of the prevailing mild type and in most cases responded rapidly and satisfactorily to modern methods of treatment. Home isolation was permitted and encouraged wherever the facilities for the purpose were reasonably satisfactory, having due regard to the nature of the occupations of other persons in the same households.

There were relatively very few notified cases of whooping cough and these were widely scattered over the district. The clinical course of the illness was generally mild, and especially so in patients who had previously been immunised.

The incidence of measles also was unusually low, largely because of the widespread prevalence of the disease in the preceding year and the immunity thereby acquired by a large section of the child population. Although cases were notified in every month of the year and from very widely separated districts, most of the cases occurred in fairly circumscribed outbreaks in the Oxted and Smallfield areas during the winter months. Multiple cases in the same households were relatively common.

There were only eleven notified cases of pneumonia, none of which was designated as secondary to influenza. Most of these were reported in the first quarter of the year and all were satisfactorily nursed at home, with any necessary assistance from the domiciliary health services. Most of the deaths recorded under this heading were of very elderly persons in whom the respiratory complication occurred as a terminal episode or was secondary to heart failure, injury or chronic disease. The fact that pneumonia of this type is not officially notifiable explains the apparent inconsistency in the ratio of deaths to notified cases.

The three cases of bacillary dysentery were all confirmed as such by laboratory methods. Two were due to infection with the Sonne type of organism and were treated in hospital. Although the clinical course of the illness in both cases was relatively mild, the infectious state was unusually persistent and called for repeated examination of specimens.

Appropriate precautionary measures were taken in relation to three symptomless carriers of Sonne infection who were discovered amongst the home contacts of these cases. The third case was of Flexner dysentery that had been contracted abroad and responded satisfactorily to treatment. Three suspected cases of dysentery were fully investigated, including laboratory examination of specimens from immediate contacts, with completely negative findings.

Four of the confirmed cases of bacterial food poisoning were due to infection with *Salmonella Typhi-murium* and occurred in an outbreak at a residential school. Routine examination of the eighty-four pupils and staff at the school concerned resulted in the detection of two symptomless carriers of the infecting organism. All were satisfactorily isolated and were later pronounced to be free from infection. The other two cases were not connected. One of the persons affected was a young child, who was admitted to hospital with symptoms of gastro-enteritis, which was later reported to be due to infection with *E. Coli* 055, the source of which could not be traced. In the other case, due to *Salmonella Brandenburg*, there was strong presumptive evidence that the infection had been derived from fried chicken. Five other sporadic cases of acute gastro-intestinal disturbance, believed to be due to the consumption of contaminated food, were reported to the Public Health Department; none of these yielded confirmatory evidence of infection with food poisoning organisms.

Although no confirmed case of typhoid or para-typhoid fever was reported in the Rural District, three suspected cases were admitted to hospital for investigation which, in each instance, gave negative findings for enteric infection. It was also thought advisable to arrange for the supervision and the collection of specimens from fifteen local residents who had possibly been in contact with known cases of enteric fever in other areas. None of these contacts had clinical or laboratory evidence of infection.

Reference might again be made to the assistance given to medical practitioners by the staff of the Public Health Department in connection with the collection of specimens from suspected cases of infection to ensure their speedy submission to laboratory examination. Upwards of 130 specimens were collected for this purpose in 1964. Although this work is time consuming and inevitably interferes to some extent with routine duties, it is undoubtedly of very great value in facilitating the early recognition of cases of infectious illness and the prompt application of appropriate precautionary measures.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table VI, together with an analysis of the deaths in the area from the disease during the same period.

There were only four new cases of tuberculosis of the lungs in 1964, as compared with ten in 1963, nine in 1962 and an annual average of eighteen in the preceding ten years. One of the new cases became known through the Registrar's returns of deaths. The case rate for this form of the disease, namely 0.09 per 1,000 of the resident population, is by far the lowest yet experienced in the Rural District. The reduction was in the main due to lower incidence of respiratory tuberculosis amongst females, particularly those in the intermediate age groups. For the second consecutive year no case of tuberculosis of other organs was reported.

In addition to the new cases, i.e. those notified for the first time, there were reports of twelve previously known cases of tuberculosis who had taken up residence in the district, after being notified elsewhere. The majority of these are in the quiescent state and are under the supervision of the Chest Physician for the area.

The two deaths attributed to tuberculosis of the lungs were both of males in the older age groups and represent a mortality rate (adjusted) of 0.038 per 1,000 of the population. This rate, though slightly above the average for the Rural District in the preceding ten years, falls well below the corresponding rate of 0.047 for England and Wales. For the fourth consecutive year no mortality was ascribed to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

At the end of the year there were 127 known cases of tuberculosis in the Rural District, including 112 (62 males and 50 females) in which the lungs were affected and 15 (6 males and 9 females) with tuberculosis of other organs. The total number represents a reduction of 3 on the corresponding figure for 1963. Twenty-two cases were removed from the list during the year; 8 on leaving the district, 7 on death, 6 on complete recovery from the disease and one on being found, after full investigation, to be non-tuberculous. Five of the deaths of tuberculous persons were ascribed to other specified causes.

TABLE VI

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHSFROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1964CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE.

Age periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals 1963	4	6	-	-	1	1	-	-

No special action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade), nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

Until the middle of July, 1964, a Mobile X-ray Unit visited a site in Godstone once a week. This was primarily intended for the x-ray examination of patients referred by medical practitioners, though members of the general public could also attend, without appointment. A total of 36 persons (25 males and 11 females) were examined under this arrangement. In addition, 620 persons were examined in the course of institutional and industrial surveys conducted by the normal Mass Radiography Service. None of the persons so examined had x-ray evidence of "significant" pulmonary tuberculosis, i.e. requiring treatment or close observation, or of primary cancer of the lungs.

The South East Surrey Care Association, which works in close association with the local Chest Clinics, continued its activities on behalf of tuberculous persons and their dependants. Assistance granted during the year included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothing, sick room requisites, etc. and payments of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Information relating to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious and contagious diseases is necessarily incomplete, and is obtained mainly from reports of school absentees, the periodic statements of sickness claims submitted to the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in relation to insured persons and the Registrar's weekly returns of deaths. Cases also come to notice through enquiries by employers with regard to quarantine periods, requests for disinfection, casual communications by private medical practitioners and applications for domestic assistance under the Home Help Scheme.

The information obtained from these various sources did not indicate undue prevalence of non-notifiable infectious illness. The incidence of influenza and respiratory ailments, in particular, was unusually low and associated with relatively low mortality. There was a localised outbreak of mumps, involving sixty-four cases, in the Smallfield area in February and March, with consequent interference with school attendance. It was not considered necessary, however, to advise the temporary closure of any school or department in the Rural District because of prevalence of infectious illness.

The advice and assistance of the Public Health Department was sought in connection with the occurrence of abdominal pain and mild diarrhoea affecting some 130 persons in a residential institution. There was no confirmation of bacterial or viral causation and it was strongly suspected that the trouble originated from faulty preparation and cooking of food, on which the kitchen staff were advised.

Eleven cases of acute illness that was believed to be infective in origin were admitted to hospital for investigation. Four of these were later confirmed as cases of bacterial or viral infection.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Small-pox.

Vaccination against small-pox is not at present undertaken at the County Council's Clinics in the area. Particulars of notifications of vaccinations performed by private medical practitioners during the year are as follows:-

	<u>0 - 1</u>	<u>1 - 5</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>	<u>Over 15</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary vaccination	106	146	8	-	260
Re-vaccination	-	1	60	-	61

The foregoing figures represent a substantial increase in the number of primary vaccinations of young infants, particularly of those in the 1 - 5 year age group. This, no doubt, is a reflection of the official advice that routine primary vaccination of infants is preferably postponed until the second year, when there is less risk of serious complications.

Records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations are not now required in respect of persons over the age of fifteen years; these were formerly included in the totals and, for the most part, related to persons who required valid International Certificates of Vaccination for the purpose of foreign travel.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The numbers of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year, either at the County Council's Clinics or under private arrangements, are as follows:-

<u>Year of Birth:</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1955/59</u>	<u>1950/54</u>	<u>Total</u>
	203	293	89	47	7	3	108	750

In addition, reinforcing doses of diphtheria prophylactic were given to 417 persons, most of whom were school entrants who had completed a course of immunisation three or four years previously.

The foregoing figures compare favourably with those for 1963.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The County Council's scheme is aimed at the vaccination against whooping cough of infants under the age of six months, with reinforcing doses about one year later. The numbers of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year, either at the County Council's Clinics or under private arrangements, are as follows:-

<u>Year of Birth:</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1955/59</u>	<u>1950/54</u>	<u>Total</u>
	201	293	88	47	7	4	9	649

Reinforcing injections of whooping cough vaccine were given to 239 children who had completed a course of primary immunisation a year previously.

As in the case of diphtheria immunisation, the numbers vaccinated against whooping cough were greater than in 1963.

Vaccination against Tetanus.

Vaccination against tetanus is available to children whose parents expressly wish them to be so protected. It is the present practice to advise primary immunisation against tetanus before the age of six months, with reinforcing doses about one year later and again at school entry and between the ages of eight and twelve years. Tetanus vaccine may be given separately, but is usually combined with the agents used for active immunisation against diphtheria. A quadruple vaccine for simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis has recently become available, but has not yet been officially approved for general use.

The number of persons vaccinated against tetanus in 1964 are as follows:-

0 - 4 years	640
5 - 15 years	23
	<hr/>
	663
	<hr/>
Reinforcing doses	<u>385</u>

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

There was no extension of the groups eligible for vaccination under the County Council's arrangements, which include persons up to the age of forty years and those who are considered to be exposed to special risk. Oral vaccine has now superseded Salk vaccine, which is given by injection, and is administered in three doses spaced at intervals of four to eight weeks, followed by reinforcing doses three or four years later.

The numbers vaccinated against poliomyelitis by their own doctors or at County Council's clinics during the year are as follows:-

	<u>Salk Vaccine</u>	<u>Oral Vaccine</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary Immunisation	15	622	637
Reinforcing doses	25	188	213

Measles Prophylaxis.

Immune serum is available through the Public Health Department for the total or partial immunisation of susceptible measles contacts. No request for serum was received during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

The County Council's arrangements for routine B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis extend to thirteen-year-old pupils at County Council and independent schools, and also to some older pupils and students at County Colleges and other establishments for further education. Subject to the consent of their parents, persons in these groups are skin tested to ascertain if they have already had a primary tuberculous infection, and those giving a negative result are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

The results of testing conducted at six senior schools in the Rural District in 1964, are briefly summarised as follows:-

Number of pupils in age group	346
Number consenting to treatment	261
Percentage consenting to treatment	75.4%
Number Mantoux tested	238
Number giving a negative reaction	202
Percentage giving a negative reaction	84.8%
Number of negative reactors vaccinated	202
Percentage of negative reactors vaccinated	100%
Percentage of age group vaccinated	58.3%

In addition to the above, 38 eligible pupils who, for one reason or another, had failed to attend on previous occasions, were skin tested: 36 were negative reactors and were successfully vaccinated.

A noteworthy point in the foregoing figures is the very substantial rise in the per-centage acceptance of treatment; the corresponding figure for the preceding year was 65.8 per cent. It is again gratifying to record that all the negative reactors were vaccinated.

While the primary purpose of the scheme is the ascertainment and vaccination of children who have not already had a primary infection, it is the usual practice to arrange, where possible, for x-ray examination of positive reactors to exclude the possibility of active infection. No unfavourable x-ray findings were reported during the year.

It was not necessary to conduct a special investigation at any school or college in the Rural District in 1964 because of the occurrence of an infectious case of tuberculosis amongst pupils or teaching staff.

Protection against other diseases.

Prophylactic inoculation against other infectious diseases, such as cholera, yellow fever, etc. is necessary in the case of persons proposing to visit foreign countries where these diseases are endemic and is usually undertaken at specified centres.

COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Address of Clinic	Infant Welfare	Ante-Natal	Dental	Eye	General Medical	Physiotherapy	Speech Therapy
<u>BLETCHINGLEY</u> Church Room	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BLINDLEY HEATH</u> Church Hall	Friday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Friday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>DORMANSLAND</u> Baptist Church	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>GODSTONE</u> Godstone Club	Wednesday p.m. (1st, 3rd & 5th)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st, 3rd & 5th)	-	-
<u>HURST GREEN</u> St. Agatha's Hall	Monday p.m.	-	-	-	Monday p.m.	-	-
<u>LIMPSFIELD</u> St. Andrew's Hall	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>LINGFIELD</u> 26 Bakers Lane (Lingfield 45)	Tuesday p.m.	-	Wednesday a.m. & p.m. Thursday p.m.	-	Tuesday p.m.	By appointment	By appointment
<u>OXTED</u> Congregational Hall Station Road East, (Oxted 3164)	Tuesday p.m.	Monday a.m. (2nd & 4th)	Friday a.m. and p.m.	Tuesday a.m. (1st, 3rd & 4th)	Monday a.m. (2nd & 4th)	By appointment	
<u>SMALLFIELD</u> Church Hall	Thursday p.m.	-	-	-	Thursday p.m.	-	-
<u>SOUTH GODSTONE</u> Lagham Hall	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>SOUTH NUTFIELD</u> Village Hall	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>TATSFIELD</u> Parish Hall	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-

SECTION II

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Inspections under Public Health Acts	331
Re-inspections	332
Inspections under Housing Acts	282
Re-inspections	200
Inspections made under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957	16
Drainage surveys	126
Visits to Slaughter Houses for Meat Inspection	634
Inspections of Slaughterhouse Premises	11
Visits to Knackers Yard	11
Visits to Dairies and Cowsheds	146
Visits to Schools	36
Inspection of Food - number of visits	221
Inspections of Food premises	135
Inspections of Shop premises	153
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	108
Piggeries and Poultry Farms - Inspections and Re-inspections	31
Inspections of Tents, Vans, etc.	35
Inspections under Petroleum Acts and Regulations	156
Drains Water tested	22
Inspection of drainage work in progress	67
Notices served:-	
(a) Informal	206
(b) Statutory	11
Complaints investigated	192
Infectious disease enquiries and collection of specimens	242
Inspection of refuse tips	76
Commons Inspections	46
Samples of drinking water submitted for Bacterial and/or Chemical Analysis	38
Miscellaneous inspections	221
Number of cesspools cleansed	3,609
Number of loads removed from cesspools	6,129
Disinfection of premises	10
Disinfestation of premises	102*
Premises inspected for rat or mice infestation	679
Rat infestations dealt with by Public Health Department	425
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	3
Inspections of Animal Boarding Establishments	40
Inspections under Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963	109
Inspection of caravan sites	47
Visits to food premises, school canteen etc. to trace "suspect" tinned	420

SECTION III.

H O U S I N G

TABLE VIII

1.	<u>Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year 1964</u>	
(i)	Inspections of houses under Housing and Public Health Acts	498
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses (included in sub-head (i)) which were inspected under the Housing Acts only.	246
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be so unfit as to be incapable of repair at a reasonable cost.	17
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	68
2.	<u>Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.</u>	
(i)	After informal action by local authority	59
(ii)	After formal notice under: (a) Public Health Act	2
	(b) Housing Act 1957	9
3.	<u>Houses Demolished.</u>	
(i)	Clearance Areas	8
(ii)	Not in Clearance Area = as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957.	7
4.	<u>Unfit houses closed.</u>	
(i)	Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957 and Section 10(1) and 11(2) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953	17
(ii)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	Nil
5.	<u>Rent Act 1957.</u>	
(i)	Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	1
(ii)	Councils decision to issue Form L Notices under Schedule III	1
(iii)	Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects	1
(iv)	Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
(v)	Number of Certificates cancelled on completion of work	Nil
(vi)	Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair withdrawn	Nil
6.	<u>Houses Erected</u>	
(i)	Number of houses completed in 1964 by private enterprise	250
(ii)	Number of houses completed by local authority	75

SECTION IV

FACTORIES ACT 1937-1959

The factories on the Register of the
Local Authority are as follows:-

TABLE IX

	<u>Mechanical Power</u>	<u>Non-Mechanical Power</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aircraft Components	1	0	1
Agricultural Engineers	3	0	3
Aircrafts Repairs (Engines)	3	0	3
Bakeries	12	2	14
Boot Repairing	1	0	1
Brass Finishing	1	0	1
Brick Making	2	0	2
Builders	1	10	11
Button Making	1	0	1
Cabinet Makers	3	1	4
Carbon Paper	1	0	1
Chemical Manufacturers	1	0	1
Cleaners and Dyers	1	0	1
Coach Builders	1	0	1
Concrete Products	4	0	4
Corn Provenders	1	0	1
Cosmetics	1	0	1
Cycle Repairers	1	0	1
Dairies	1	3	4
Dressmaking	0	1	1
Electrical Engineering	2	1	3
Flour Milling	2	0	2
Food Manufacturing	2	0	2
Fruit Storage	2	0	2
Fullers Earth Works	2	0	2
French Chalk Grinders	1	0	1
Furnace Manufacture	1	0	1
Gas Storage	4	0	4
Grass Drying	1	0	1
Hydraulic Equipment	1	0	1
Jewellers	0	2	2
Joinery	8	1	9
Launderies	0	4	4
Leaded Lights	1	0	1
Light Engineering Works	18	1	19
Motor Repairers	26	4	30
Paint Spraying	2	0	2
Plumbers	0	1	1
Printers	3	0	3
Projection Room	1	0	1
Pottery	1	0	1
Radar Assembly	1	0	1
Radio Repairs	3	1	4
Rectifiers	1	0	1
Refrigerator Repairs	1	0	1
Rodent Destruction	1	1	2
Saddlery	0	1	1
Sawmills	2	0	2
Stonemason	0	1	1
Smithies	2	0	2
Tile Making	1	0	1
Tool Makers	1	0	1
Tailoring	0	1	1
Upholstery	1	0	1
Wax Modelling	1	0	1
Wheelwrights	2	0	2
Woodcrafts	1	0	1
TOTALS	136	36	172

The following Table indicating the work carried out during the year 1964 in connection with the inspection of Factories, is submitted in accordance with Section 128 of the Act:-

INSPECTIONS:

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	36	23	1	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	136	85	2	Nil
3. Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
T O T A L	172	108	3	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
T O T A L	2	2	Nil	1	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work.	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises. (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions. (7)
Making parel) etc. Cleaning & Washing.	6 Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Household Linen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ice, Lace curtains and nets.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Curtains and furniture hangings.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Furniture and holstery.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electro-plate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shoe-Making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Copper and brass articles.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wire pulling	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron and steel cables and chains	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Marine gear	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Locks, latches and keys.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Umbrellas, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Artificial jewels	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traps, other than fire nets.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traps	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traps	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Racquet and tennis balls	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Continued)

OUTWORK

(Sections IIO and III)

Nature of Work.	Section IIO			Section III		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions. (7)
Leather goods	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brush making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pea picking	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Feather sorting	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stuffed toys.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Basket making	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chocolates and sweetmeats.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Textile weaving	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lampshades	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORK (SECTION IIO and III)

10 lists of outworkers were received and involved the following occupations:-

Wearing apparel	6
Box making	3
Lamp shades	7

The private dwellings to which these lists referred were all found to be satisfactory. No action was necessary under the Factories Act.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS (SECTION 34)

This section of the Factories Act is administered by the Surrey County Council Fire Brigade. The closest liaison is maintained between the Fire Service and the Local Authority on all matters of mutual interest and this is often of considerable benefit to the Officers concerned with the various aspects of Factory legislation.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

This Act came into force on the 1st April, 1964, and as a first step required all shop premises, offices and railway premises, with certain exceptions, to register with the local authority by the 1st May, 1964. Registration was nearly completed by the end of the year and some inspections were made.

In all some 328 properties are involved and 109 inspections had been carried out by the 31st December, 1964. The Act requires very detailed inspections and records to be kept of all action taken. Accidents must now be reported and if of a serious nature the Ministry of Labour has to be informed at once.

The conditions laid down for occupiers to observe brings Office and Shop premises more into line with the standard of working conditions required under the Factories Acts, Local Authority, Government and Railway premises will be inspected by H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

It is too early to assess the full implications of the Act but undoubtedly this is a most important and progressive piece of legislation and will do much to improve working conditions in Offices and Shops.

PETS SHOPS ACT 1951.

There are only two premises coming within the scope of this Act. Both were run satisfactorily and no official action was required.

The activities in both cases are confined to the sale of budgerigars surplus to requirements.

FIREGUARDS ACT 1952.

This Act has now been in operation for some thirteen years and all manufacturers are fully aware of the requirements laid down governing the safety measures to be observed for heating appliances. No contravention was found during the year and no testing of apparatus on sale was needed.

From time to time inspections are made of heating appliances offered for sale.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS ACT 1928/36.

During the year 156 visits were made to premises where petroleum spirit is stored, either for resale or as private installations for fleet vehicle use.

Quite a number of new and larger storage tanks were installed in 1964, and disused tanks have been either removed or rendered safe by filling with sand or concrete.

Careful attention to detail is now most important to ensure full compliance with the safety requirements which have been evolved by experience and research.

It has been noted that a great many adhesives and similar compounds have flash points very similar to petroleum spirit and the conditions of storage of large quantities of such material in wholesale premises may soon need drastic revision.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

It is estimated that some 60,000 cu. yards of refuse was collected during the year. This was all taken to our refuse disposal tip at Taylors Hill Sandpit, Godstone. On arrival it is tipped, rolled and consolidated and finally covered with a mixture of sand and soil. The high aspect of our tip gives rise to difficulty in windy weather - paper is blown onto the adjoining common and has to be collected up by hand. There were also shortages of covering material from time to time, but in general satisfactory conditions were maintained.

Several fires were started, it is believed, deliberately and were got under control as quickly as possible. The only sure way of dealing with this hazard is by completely sealing the refuse face with a thick covering of soil well consolidated. Unfortunately refuse tips hold a great fascination to children and youths and considerable damage is often done at week-ends.

We suffered greatly from labour shortages. At one period we were seven men under strength and despite working considerable overtime and at weekends, refuse collection schedules were badly disrupted. This in turn naturally gave rise to great dissatisfaction amongst householders. The labour situation is not good and the Council have appointed a special sub-committee to consider ways and means of improving recruitment.

In April the Chairman of the Council sponsored a drive to clean up commons, roadside waste land and unauthorised dumps of litter and old cars. This was very successful and some 50 old derelict cars were dealt with, plus a considerable number of loads of other rubbish. In addition, householders were also given a free collection of special non-household refuse, the offer remaining open for two months. All this excellent work has been to a large extent nullified through further dumping of rubbish by irresponsible persons.

The tip is well maintained by the use of our mechanical shovel which has done, and is indeed still doing, yeoman service. Weather conditions play a very great part in tip control and at times we suffer greatly from mud and a particularly viscous type of slurry composed of wet refuse and sand.

Rodent control of the tip is satisfactory by regular test baiting and insect control is maintained by the use of gammexane and other tip dressings.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING.

During the year 3,609 cesspools were emptied and the number of 750 gallon loads removed for disposal and treatment amounted to 6,129. The total gallonage involved was 4,596,750.

Three vehicles are employed on this work and a large road mileage per vehicle is covered during the course of the year. Disposal points are few and this means in some instances cesspool contents must be taken considerable distances to Sewage Disposal Works capable of providing the necessary treatment. This of course adds to the cost of the work but with the proposed plans for further sewer extensions, some improvement may be hoped for in the not too distant future.

MORTUARY.

The number of bodies admitted to the mortuary during the year totalled 64, of which 34 came from the Godstone Rural District and 30 from the Caterham and Warlingham area.

The general condition of the mortuary is satisfactory.

SECTION V.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Surrey County Council is the Authority responsible for the sampling of foodstuffs, and the following list is a record of the samples and action taken within the Godstone Rural District. In addition a return of the samples submitted and analysed throughout the County for 1964 is appended.

SAMPLES AND ACTION TAKEN WITHIN THE
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>FOOD:</u>						
Beer	1	-	1			
Biscuits	1	-	1			
Butter	4	-	4	1	-	1
Chicken essence	1	-	1			
Chocolate Caramel	1	-	1			
Coffee, instant	1	-	1			
Confectionery, flour	2	-	2			
Confectionery, sugar	2	-	2	1	-	1
Cream, fresh	1	-	1			
Cream, sterilized	1	-	1			
Fish Cakes	1	-	1			
Fish, cooked and prepared	1	-	1			
Flour	2	-	2			
Fruit, fresh, various	-	4	4			
Ground Nut Oil	1	-	1			
Margarine	1	-	1			
Marzipan	1	-	1			
Meat, cooked and prepared	6	3	9			
Meat Paste	1	-	1			
Milk	46	5	51	6	-	6
Pie filling, chicken, veal and ham	-	1	1			
Pudding, meat	-	1	1			
Raspberry & Rosehip						
Vitamin C Health Drink	1	-	1			
Rolls, starch reduced	1	-	1			
Sausages	3	-	3			
Soft Drink	1	-	1			
Soup, tinne	1	-	1			
Yoghourt, with fruit	-	1	1	-	1	1
Yoghourt, low fat, with fruit	1	-	1			
<u>DRUGS:</u>						
Cough syrup with Vitamin C	-	1	1			
Liquid Paraffin B.P.	-	1	1			
Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide, B.P. 20 vols.	-	1	1			
TOTALS	83	18	101	8	1	9

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Return of Samples analysed during the year 1964.

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
FOOD:						
Almonds, ground	4	-	4			
Apples & Blackberries, tinned	-	1	1			
Baked Beans with Frankfurter	-	1	1			
Bamboo shoots, tinned	-	1	1			
Beef Dripping	1	-	1			
Beer	1	-	1			
Biscuits	1	-	1			
Blackcurrant juice, syrup	-	1	1			
Braised Kidney in gravy	-	1	1			
Braised Port Kidney with rich gravy	-	1	1			
Bread	3	16	19	-	8	8
Bread mix	-	1	1			
Bread Rolls	1	-	1	1	-	1
Butter	8	1	9	1	-	1
Cake Decorations	-	1	1			
Cheese	1	1	2			
Chestnut Puree	-	1	1			
Chicken Delight - Chicken and vegetables	-	1	1			
Chicken essence	1	-	1			
Chocolate Caramel	1	-	1			
Chocolate, cooking	1	-	1			
Chocolate, drinking	1	-	1			
Christmas Pudding	-	1	1			
Coffee, instant	2	2	4			
Confectionery, flour	3	-	3			
Confectionery, sugar	8	4	12	2	-	2
Cooking Fat	1	-	1			
Cooking Oil	1	-	1			
Corn Relish	-	1	1			
Cream, Channel Islands	1	-	1			
Cream, Danish, tinned	-	1	1			
Cream, double	2	3	5			
Cream, fresh	1	-	1			
Cream, single	2	-	2			
Cream, sterilized	1	-	1			
Curry powder	1	-	1			
Fish and Chips	1	-	1	1	-	1
Fish Cakes	3	-	3			
Fish, cooked and prepared	1	-	1			
Fish, tinned	-	1	1			
Flour	5	1	6	1	-	1
Frankfurters, skinless	-	1	1			
Fruit, fresh, various	-	7	7			
Fruit, tinned, various	1	8	9			
Min	2	-	2			
Ground Nut Oil, refined	1	-	1			
Honey	1	-	1			
Ice Cream	1	-	1			
Jam	4	-	4			
Jelly	2	-	2			
Lard	2	-	2			
Lemon Curd	1	-	1			
Lemon Foam Crystals	-	1	1			
Lemon Juice	-	1	1			
Carried forward	72	60	132	6	8	14

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	618	225	843	24	10	34
Nembutal tablets	1	-	1			
Orapen V.K. tablets	1	-	1			
Panadol tablets	-	1	1			
Parrish's Food B.P.C.	-	1	1			
Phenergen Elixir	-	1	1			
Priscoal tablets	-	1	1			
Procidets Lozenges	1	-	1			
Quinine Bisulphate tablets	-	1	1			
Reserpinal tablets	1	-	1			
Saccharin tablets	4	-	4	1 !	-	1
Selsun Suspensum	-	1	1			
Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide B.P. 20 vols.	-	1	1			
Sonalyoin tablets	1	-	1			
Soneryl tablets	1	-	1			
Sunerven	-	1	1			
Sweetening pellets	1	-	1			
Sweetening tablets	1	-	1			
Uralucosil tablets	1	-	1			
Veganine tablets	-	1	1			
T O T A L	631	234	865	25	10	35

* (i) Legal proceedings were instituted against a dairy farmer for selling milk containing 13% added water. On conviction he was fined £20, with £3.3.0d. costs.

(ii) Legal proceedings were instituted against a cafe proprietor for selling milk containing 13% added water, and also for displaying with a food exposed by him for sale a label which falsely described the food. On conviction he was fined £5 for each offence, with £1.14.6d. costs.

! Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm of wholesale chemists for being a party to the publication of an advertisement calculated to mislead as to the quality of saccharin tablets. The case was dismissed.

SECTION VI.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK SUPPLY.

Regular sampling of all milks whether pasteurised, sterilised or raw is undertaken and the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, carry out the necessary examination. Of the 133 samples submitted 8 failed the methylene blue and 2 failed the phosphatase test for pasteurised milk.

For some years all the herds within the Godstone Rural District have been tuberculin tested. There is only one pasteurising plant in use and this will probably be closed down in the New Year.

Four dairies are registered for bulk distribution and twelve shops and one farm are licensed to sell pre-packed designated milks.

Some 46 samples were submitted for biological examination. School milks were also sampled regularly.

The attached table gives details of the results of the examination of all milk samples taken during the year.

MILK SAMPLES.

(a) Farm Samples.

No. of samples submitted for biological examination	46
" " " passed the " "	36
" " " void	10

(b) Pasteurising Establishment.

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	53
" " " satisfied the " " " "	49
" " " failed the methylene blue test	2
" " " failed the phosphatase tests	2

(c) Dairies & Milk Shops (Pasteurised)

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	58
" " " satisfied the " " " "	53
" " " failed " " "	5

Raw Milk (Farm Bottled)

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue test	5
" " " passed the " " "	4
" " " failed " " "	1

(d) School Milk

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue & phosphatase tests	17
" " " satisfied the " " " "	16
" " " failed the methylene blue test	1

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, under the direction of Dr. Jameson provided a most useful service. Pathological specimens, samples of milk, water and food were sent for examination and report. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Jameson and his laboratory staff for their help and advice which is always readily available to us and has on occasions proved of considerable benefit.

The local train service enables specimens to be sent and received at the laboratory the same day. If necessary urgent pathological specimens can be quickly taken to the laboratory by road.

SHOPS ACT 1934 and FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955.

The number of inspections made of food premises during the year for all purposes amounted to 135. In addition, 221 visits were made to inspect food stocks. We found on the whole that traders were very co-operative and prepared to take advice when offered.

As a result of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak certain brands of tinned meat had to be withdrawn from sale pending further investigation, and this entailed visits to shops, public houses, hotels, canteens and in fact any premises where such food might be used or held in stock. Because of the need for immediate action some 420 visits were made in less than 3 days.

Food premises situated within the Godstone Rural District are listed in the following categories:-

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores.....	71
Bakers and Confectioners.....	36
Greengrocers and Fruiterers.....	18
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars.....	35
Fishmongers.....	5
Public Houses.....	51
Butchers.....	24
Hospital, Private and Boarding Schools.....	36
Registered ice-cream premises.....	114
Works canteens, etc.....	60

The attached is a list of foodstuffs inspected and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

28 lbs. Frozen chicken - decomposition.
40 lbs. Lamb livers - decomposition.
60 lbs. Synthetic cream - delayed in transit.
5580 lbs. Frozen peas - decomposition.
132 lbs. Grapes - mould growth and decomposition.
171 packets of various frozen foods - decomposition.
6 tins of Ham - blown and damaged tins.
31 tins of Fruit " " " "
10 tins of Vegetables " " "
33 tins of Meat " " " "
6 tins of Fish " " " "
15 tins of Soup " " " "
25 tins of Milk " " " "

ICE CREAM.

We did not submit any samples of ice cream for examination during the year. Regular sampling is already carried out at the source of manufacture and it would be unnecessary duplication to take routine samples on delivery.

No complaints were received during the year. Regular sampling would of course be resumed if it is thought necessary or desirable.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in operation. The majority of the slaughtering is carried out in the evenings because of the economic benefits to the butchers concerned. This entails considerable evening work to maintain the 100% inspection which has been a feature of the public health work carried out by the department since the decontrol of slaughtering in 1954. Special mention must be made of the loyal and efficient services given by Mr. P.F. West, Deputy Public Health Inspector.

Parasitic conditions, particularly cysticercus bovis again shows an increase over the figures for last year.

Some 22 carcasses were found to be infested, an increase of 6 carcasses over the 1963 total.

The attached table shows the number of carcasses inspected and the incidence of disease.

The number of visits needed to carry out the inspections amounted to 634 involving a total of 5,950 carcasses.

Diseased meat is disinfected before disposal but any meat found to be unfit through injury or pathological change is colour stained and released for animal feeding.

There is one licensed knackers yard which is run quite satisfactorily.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

IN WHOLE OR IN PART DURING THE YEAR 1964.

	Cattle Excluding Bulls & Cows.	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed	446	4	116	833	3234	1317
Number inspected	446	4	116	833	3234	1317
Number of diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	3	7	74	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	132	0	32	7	190	106
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	29.37	0.00	30.17	1.68	8.16	8.35
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned.	22	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	22	-	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT INSPECTION

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERC.

	Complete Carcase and Organs.	Liver	Lungs	Head and Tongue.	Heart	Complete Pluck.	Legs.	Other parts.
<u>Cattle.</u>	3	154	35	12	-	-	4	4
<u>Calves</u>	7	2	1	-	-	-	4	-
<u>Pigs</u>	4	48	9	2.	-	32	18	1
<u>Sheep and Lambs.</u>	74	138	15	-	3	11	3	27

SECTION VII.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

A copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Pest Control Division) is attached and shows in detail the work carried out during the year under review by the Rodent Operator.

Rat and mouse infestations showed an increase over the figures for 1963, but even so the number of major infestations is quite low, due in no small measure to constant inspection and vigilance of known "black spots" such as tips, piggeries, sewers, sewage disposal works, and similar establishments.

Convalescent Homes are visited regularly and County Council owned buildings are dealt with under an agreed arrangement with them. Schools and School Canteens are also dealt with by arrangement.

Wasp nests and wild bee swarms are destroyed on application at the rate of 10/6d. per nest or swarm.

TABLE X

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricul- tural.
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority.	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses.)	(3) All other (including Business Premises.)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) and (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's district. (See Notes 1 and 2 overleaf)	13	12,098	1,300	13,411	486
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification (See Note 3)	8	415	73	496	7
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	8	13	10	31	2
Minor	-	334	43	377	4
House mouse Major	-	2	-	-	-
(See Note 4) Minor	-	66	20	86	1
Total number of properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act	5	14	-	19	4
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat Major	1	2	-	3	-
Minor	1	4	-	5	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.)	-	679	-	679	146
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	3	-	3	3
House mouse Major	-	1	-	1	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available).	-	-	-	-	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural.
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses.)	(3) All other (including Business Premises.)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) and (3)	
Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.	10	425	73	508	10
Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available) (See Note 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act.					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Proceedings (See XII below)	-	-	-	-	-
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out. 23					
Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here:-				NIL	
Any other points of interest:- - - -					

NOTE 1. With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

NOTE 2. (i) Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col. (3)

(ii) Sewers should not be included.

(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Col. (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Cols. (2) and (3).

NOTE 3. In filling in the first lines of Sections II, III and IV each property should be counted once only. On other lines, if two or more species are found on the same property, it should be counted for each species.

NOTE 4. Do not include other mouse-like rodents such as field-vole, wood-mice etc.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

There are 10 licensed caravan sites within the Rural District. Two are on a temporary licence and two have closed down. The number of caravans on the permanent sites amount to 74.

Regular inspections are made of all site and these are generally well maintained.

The acquisition and redevelopment of the Green Lane, Outwood gypsy caravan site made further progress towards completion. There are many difficulties to be smoothed out and it will be no easy task for some time to come to get these people properly settled in what is, after all, a new way of life for them.

